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Identical letters dated 25 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I should like to convey to you the position of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic regarding the eighteenth report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014) (S/2015/651).

At the outset, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic would like to reiterate the position that it has already conveyed in detail to both the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council in previous identical letters regarding the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014). It would also like to stress the following points:

1. The Secretariat has continued to issue reports that are subjective and politicized and replete with politicization and double standards. Those reports are also teeming with falsified facts or attempts to circumvent the facts through use of statements that have no credibility and lack objectivity.

2. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reject the authors' attempts to deny its legitimate right to counter multinational terrorism and its right, indeed, its duty, to defend its territory and people against the efforts that have been going on for more than four years to destroy and dismember the territory and people of Syria on the basis of groundless excuses. That right is guaranteed under the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which bestows upon States the right to defend themselves against attack, invasion or acts of terrorism, whether carried out by regular armies or armed terrorist groups. Under the relevant Security Council resolutions, it is the duty of every State Member of the United Nations, without exception, to counter and suppress terrorism, and shut off its wellsprings and sources of funding. It is not possible to combat and defeat terrorists who are armed with the latest military equipment by asking them nicely to leave the areas that they have invaded; otherwise, we would have no need for Security Council resolutions.

Would any State enter into dialogue with terrorists and deal with them amicably when those mercenary terrorists are threatening the security, safety and stability of those States and their peoples? Recent history provides good evidence of the answer to that question.

3. The authors of the Secretary-General's report attempt to give the impression that the Syrian Government targets civilians. This is an invention motivated by political goals. It is an attempt to distort the fact that the Government is targeting terrorists in those areas where they are present or deployed. That claim is disproven by the fact that civilians have fled from those areas being attacked by armed terrorist groups to areas that are under the protection the State and Syrian Arab Army. There are several examples of that happening, including the cases of the displacement of the populations of Husaniyah in Rif Dimashq, Hasakah, Qaryatayn, Tadmur (Palmyra), Idilib, the Yarmouk camp and other places.

4. The Syrian Government regrets that the authors continue to overlook the delivery of humanitarian assistance to hotspots when such assistance is not delivered by the United Nations, thereby giving the report's readers a false impression. In that connection, we should like to note that, for example, in July 2015, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent delivered assistance provided by International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to the Mu'addamiyah area. The delivery of that assistance, which consisted of 5,500 food parcels, is not mentioned in the report.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates that the United Nations made only 48 aid convoy requests in the period from 1 January to 30 June 2015, and that it authorized the United Nations to deliver assistance to 34 areas, not 20, but the United Nations did not follow through on those authorizations. There are still some 10 authorizations pending implementation, despite the fact they were granted in April and June 2015.

In that connection, the Syrian Government is surprised that the United Nations has made new requests that include areas that were covered in previous requests. It has even requested access to areas to which it had already been granted access, such as Arbin, and to areas that, to date, it has not been able to reach, such as Nubul and Zahra' in Aleppo. We wonder whether the purpose of making these new requests and combining them with previous requests is to inflate the number of requests made by the United Nations (paragraph 37 of the report) and to make the Government appear as being uncooperative. In fact, the Syrian Government is currently considering the requests made by the United Nations in July 2015. In doing so, it is taking into account many considerations, at the forefront of which is the security situation on the ground, with a view to ensuring that humanitarian assistance reaches its rightful beneficiaries and that such assistance does not fall into the hands of the armed terrorist groups, which are widespread in hotspots, as that would help prolong those groups' lease on life and the suffering they inflict on civilians. The security considerations that prevented the United Nations from delivering assistance to specific areas also apply to the Syrian Government.

5. The Syrian Government deplores the authors' attempts to diminish the importance of the humanitarian successes achieved in Syria in coordination and cooperation with the Government. Those successes would not have been possible had it not been for the positive and effective role the Government played in facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all areas, including hotspots. The authors also fail to mention the immediate humanitarian response of the Syrian Government to difficult humanitarian situations in certain hotspots; critically ill patients were evacuated from Mu'addamiyah and Qadsiya and given specialized treatment.

6. The Syrian Government welcomes the recognition by the Secretariat, albeit belatedly, that the Yarmouk camp is besieged by armed terrorist groups. In that connection, it stresses the importance of adhering to the legal definition when declaring that a certain area is besieged. The Government once again asks the authors of these reports how is it that armed terrorist groups that are present in certain areas designated as besieged, such as Duma and other areas, cannot ensure the delivery of food, yet they are capable of securing weapons and materiel and raining down hundreds of shells, some of which are six metres long, every day on the capital, Damascus?

7. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates its position that the so-called delivery of cross-border assistance is ineffective. It has several reasons for doing so. First of all, most of the information contained in the report is inaccurate. Certain parties in the Secretariat continue to manipulate and inflate the figures, as is the case with the figures in paragraph 28 of the report under consideration and other figures in previous reports by the Secretary-General. The aim is to continue justifying such futile endeavours to the Security Council and the States Member of the United Nations for reasons that are now well known, the most fundamental of which is the politicization of humanitarian issues. In that connection, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates that it would be dangerous for the United Nations to increase the volume of cross-border assistance at the expense of decreasing the amount of assistance and delivering it to those who truly need it. The Government reiterates once more that cross-border assistance is ineffective, in view of the difficulties associated with the delivery of such assistance and the inability of the United Nations and its mechanisms to verify that assistance reaches civilian beneficiaries in the affected areas after going through border crossings. The inhabitants of those areas continue to inform us that the assistance is falling into the hands or under the control of armed terrorist groups, which either sell it at exorbitant prices or provide it only to their supporters.

8. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic repudiates the baseless allegations that the authors have included in the report. Those allegations originate with parties that are well known for their lack of transparency and credibility, and whose aim is to tarnish the image and reputation of the Syrian Government. The events of the past four years have shown that the Syrian Government has taken sound decisions, acted in earnest and strived to protect the lives of its citizens, whether in relation to humanitarian issues or counter-terrorism.

9. The Syrian Government also rejects the persistent efforts of certain Secretariat officials to invent new terms (for example, see paragraph 6 and other paragraphs of the report), such as "non-State armed groups", to describe such armed terrorist groups as Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and other organizations associated with Al-Qaida, at the forefront of which is the terrorist Nusrah Front, in order to come up with legal justifications to enable certain States to continue funding and training terrorists. In that connection, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic notes that such actions on the part of Secretariat officials are a stark violation of the Security Council resolutions concerning counter-terrorism and the Charter of the United Nations, particularly its provisions regarding the maintenance of international security and peace.

10. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic affirms that that the shameful, repeated terrorist crimes against civilians in Syria would not have occurred if Saudi

Arabia, Qatar, Israel, Jordan and Turkey, in particular, had not supplied weapons, funding, equipment, safe haven, medical treatment, training and logistical support to the armed terrorist groups. The most recent of those crimes were the attacks that the tyrannical terrorist groups committed in Tadmur and Qaryatayn. Those attacks are in line with the crimes that were previously committed against civilians in Qalb Lawzah, Dar'a, Hasakah, Ayn al-Arab (Kobani), Aleppo city and other Syrian cities, districts and villages. The Syrian Government has sent official letters to the Secretary-General and the Security Council regarding this matter.

11. The Syrian Government continues to deal with the repercussions of the displacement caused by terrorist crimes. Those terrorists, who come from more than 100 countries, are attacking the regions, cities and villages of Syria, violating the property, lives and honour of the residents of its peaceful neighbourhoods and threatening them with slavery and death. Syria cannot understand why the reports of the Secretariat do not give this subject the attention it requires. It stresses that close cooperation and coordination with the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in countering terrorism will help reduce the number of persons displaced as a result emergencies and the number of asylum seekers, and mitigate the repercussions thereof.

Annex 1 lists some of the crimes committed by ISIL, the Nusrah Front, the Free Army, the Army of Islam, the Army of Conquest and other armed terrorist groups.

12. Since the start of the crisis, the Syrian Government has stressed the importance of coordination between the Government and the United Nations in determining the number of affected persons and their humanitarian needs, because the Government is in a better position to make such a determination. Accordingly, by inflating or reducing figures, the report's authors do not serve the noble purpose of responding to the urgent humanitarian needs of affected persons, particularly in hotspots. For example, the number of civilians besieged by ISIL in Dayr al-Zawr is 300,000, not 228,000, while the number of persons besieged by Ahrar al-Sham and the Nusrah Front in Fu'ah and Kafraya is 35,000, not 12,500, as indicated in the report. Perhaps stating the actual numbers does not serve the purposes of those who want to misguide the members of the Security Council and others regarding the reality of the situation in Syria?

13. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic wishes to state that paragraph 39 of the report, which refers to the granting of visas to staff members and delegations of the United Nations, is inaccurate. From the start of 2015 until the end of June 2015, the Government approved 97 per cent of such requests made by the United Nations. Moreover, the number of requests that were rejected is 24, not 36, and those cases were addressed in August 2015. It should be noted that some United Nations organizations requested that a decision on a number of requests they had made should be delayed. The Syrian Government is surprised that the authors continue to repeatedly and deliberately indulge in such deception. We wonder what the motivation for that could be.

14. In cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and other Palestinian and international organizations, the Syrian Government continued its emergency response to the forced displacement of Palestinian refugees from the Yarmouk Camp, which ISIL terrorist gangs infiltrated with help from the Nusrah Front in April 2015. The

Government also notes that national reconciliation efforts in Yalda, Babila and Bayt Saham helped restore life to normal in those areas, including business activity. Dozens of tons of food and other materials were brought into those areas and that had a positive effect on the local population and the Palestine refugees who had taken refuge there. We further note that the Syrian Government responded quickly to the request of UNRWA to bring medical supplies into the camp, with a view to containing the spread typhoid, of which six cases have been documented. The real reason why more assistance is not being brought in is that these areas are suffering from a glut of assistance, which is making its way to the black market, because of the lack of coordination among the various parties providing assistance.

15. Despite the politicization of humanitarian issues, the Syrian Government continues to cooperate with the United Nations agencies, funds and programmes operating in Syria. The World Food Programme (WFP) was able to deliver assistance from inside Syrian territory to approximately 3,241,000 beneficiaries. It was able to do so despite the challenges facing humanitarian work, above all inadequate funding for the 2015 Strategic Response Plan, which was only 30 per cent funded, according to the United Nations, as at the end of July 2015.

16. In the context of humanitarian work, it is not acceptable that, in its reports, the Secretariat should continue to deliberately overlook the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures imposed on the Syrian people. Those measures violate human dignity first and foremost, as well as the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law. In an irony that borders on political hypocrisy, certain States that are purportedly committed to a humanitarian response have persistently inflamed the situation in Syria and maintained a blockade, imposing unilateral economic measures that have further worsened the living conditions of all Syrians.

17. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reiterates that it will continue to cooperate with the United Nations to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all of its citizens who have been affected by the crisis, without discrimination, in cooperation and coordination with United Nations agencies and in accordance with the guiding principles for humanitarian emergency assistance set forth in General Assembly resolution 46/182, particularly respect for Syrian sovereignty and territorial integrity, a principle that was underscored in Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2191 (2014).

18. The Syrian Government places strong emphasis on cooperation and coordination with non-governmental organizations that are authorized to operate in Syria, of which there are more than 15, and seeks to provide them with appropriate assistance, in order to increase the impact of their projects and activities, from which hundreds of thousands of Syrian civilians currently benefit, including those affected by the Syrian crisis. In that connection, the Government stresses that those organization should increase their effectiveness and seriousness, including by strengthening their existing cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and/or the competent Government ministries, such as the Ministries of Education, Health and Water Resources. Increased transparency on the part of those organizations in their work will lead to the provision of greater assistance to them.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic will interact in a positive manner with any foreign non-governmental organization that wishes to work in

Syria, provided that it is committed to respecting Syrian sovereignty and the laws in force. What matters is the organizations' effectiveness, and not their number.

Annex 2 contains examples of humanitarian assistance that was delivered thanks to the facilitation provided by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations and other international organizations in cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. It also lists assistance delivered by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

19. Although the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic shares the Secretary-General's deep concern regarding the effect of the Syrian crisis on children and young people in Syria, it does not agree with him regarding the reason for what is happening to them. It also does not agree with his assessment that millions of Syria children remain out of school. The truth is that the terrorists of ISIL, the Nusrah Front, the Army of Conquest, which is the current guise of the Nusrah Front and terrorist organizations affiliated with Al-Qaida, the Free Army, the Army of Islam, the Islamic Front and the Levant Front and other terrorist organizations associated or affiliated with them are responsible for the current suffering of the children of Syria and all that those children and Syrian society will endure in the future.

20. The reference in paragraph 23 of the report to an incident in which "Caliphate Cubs" killed 25 soldiers in Tadmur should ring alarm bells for all, without exception. Those children and thousands of others like them are being drilled in the basics of Al-Qaida's jihadist extremism and terrorism by those who are referred to as non-State armed groups or the moderate armed opposition. In the near future, they will become the jihadists of ISIL, the Nusrah Front and other terrorist organizations, and they will carry on the terrorist mission of those organizations.

21. The Syrian Government regrets that the report fails to mention the Herculean efforts of the Syrian Government to continue providing education year after year, despite the challenges facing the educational process, the most significant of which is terrorism, followed by unilateral coercive measures. The Syrian Government would like to note that, in the 2014/15 academic year, it was able to ensure that 4.2 million students were able to pursue their education in a tranquil environment. It also succeeded in accommodating 700,000 displaced students in the areas to which they had fled, despite the destruction and damage caused to the educational infrastructure by armed terrorist groups. In that connection, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic would like to express its gratitude to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for supporting the national effort to ensure the continuation of the educational process. The Syrian Government requests the United Nations and the international community to support its efforts, so that it can further enhance the educational services it provides its citizens.

22. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic stresses that its ongoing actions stem from its awareness of its constitutional and legal responsibilities to respond to the crimes being committed by armed terrorist groups financed, sponsored and trained abroad, and from its responsibility to protect its civilian population. Contrary to the claims and allegations being made by some as part of an effort to tarnish the Syrian Government's image by any means possible, including by turning the facts upside down, the Government, in its war against terrorism, is fighting on behalf not only of the Syrian people, but also of the peoples of the entire world, in order to defend the lofty values of humanity, justice, freedom and equality, and the right to live in dignity under the rule of law.

23. As it has done in the past, Syria reaffirms its support for any genuine international effort aimed at countering terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, provided that, in doing so, every effort is made to safeguard civilian lives and respect national sovereignty, Syrian territorial integrity, United Nations resolutions and international instruments. The so-called open war against terrorism, which was contrived by certain States and has been going on for nearly a year now, has not achieved any of its purported goals. On the contrary, it has allowed the terrorist organization ISIL and its satellites and allied groups to expand, move around and spread with complete freedom, not only in Syria and Iraq, but in Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Tunisia and Kuwait and even in the back yard of those States that support and finance terrorism. There have recently been reports in the media of the arrest of hundreds of terrorists in Saudi Arabia and Turkey, and of terrorist attacks in many countries. The international community must therefore take a resolute stand against those States that are supporting and funding terrorism and armed terrorist groups, above all the regimes of Qatar, Turkey, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, and against the political and operational protection those States receive from certain well-known Western States.

24. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic affirms that suppressing and combatting terrorism requires a strong sense of purpose and an unwavering international commitment. In that connection, the Government reiterates its previous calls to cooperate and coordinate with it in order to combat and suppress terrorism, halt the funding of terrorism, shut down the terrorist training camps located throughout neighbouring countries and implement the Security Council resolutions concerning counter-terrorism, including resolutions 2170 (2014), 2176 (2014) and 2199 (2015).

25. The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reaffirms its position that the crisis in Syria requires a political solution based on dialogue among Syrians under Syrian leadership, without any outside intervention.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex I to the identical letters dated 25 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Crimes committed by ISIL, the Nusrah Front, the Free Army, the Army of Islam, the Army of Conquest and other armed terrorist groups ignored by the authors of the report

- From 21 July to 21 August 2015, a total of 258 civilians, 54 of them children, have been killed by terrorist crimes in the Syrian governorates, with the exception of Raqqah, Idlib and Dayr al-Zawr governorates. Some 593 civilians, 121 of them children, have been wounded.
- On 2 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the terrorist Nusrah Front fired two Grad rocket-propelled grenades at the Zara thermal power plant in Hama governorate, causing material damage to the plant.
- On 2 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the terrorist Nusrah Front and Nuraldin al-Zanki Battalion fired mortars and gas cylinders at the Ashrafiyah, Masakin Sabil, Khalidiyah, Shari' al-Nil and Shaykh Abu Bakr neighbourhoods in Aleppo, killing one civilian and wounding six others.
- On 2 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL terrorist organization fired rocket-propelled grenades at Tall Urun in Aleppo, wounding six civilians.
- On 3 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front terrorist organization fired a mortar at Dar'a. It landed in front of the new city hall building, wounding four civilians.
- On 4 July 2015, armed terrorist groups fired a mortar at the Qishlah locality in Qassa' in Damascus, wounding one woman.
- On 4 July 2015, armed terrorist groups detonated an explosive device in the Great Mosque of the city of Tall in Rif Dimashq. The device had been placed underneath the chair on which Shaykh Sulayman Ali al-Afandi usually sits. The explosion killed him and wounded four worshippers.
- On 4 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL terrorist organization attacked the site of the Rusafah public water projects administration, located south-west of the city of Hasakah. They took control of it and its workers' lodgings.
- On 5 July 2015, armed terrorist groups fired 11 mortars at the Kashkul, Bab Tuma, Masbak Barrani, Duwayli'ah, Ihda Ashriyah, Zablatani, Amarah and Abu Rummanah neighbourhoods of Damascus, killing one person and wounding seven others.
- On 6 July 2015, armed terrorist groups from the so-called Army of Islam terrorist organization in Duma gardens in Rif Dimashq fired mortars at the towns of Tall Kurdi and Tall Sawwan in Rif Dimashq, wounding five civilians.

- On 7 July 2015, armed terrorist groups fired several mortars at the Azbakiyyah and Shari' al-Malik Faysal neighbourhoods and in front of the Dar'a and Suwayda' bus depots in Damascus, killing one child and wounding four other children.

- On 8 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL terrorist organization bombed the central area gas pipeline at the Hannurah position in Homs governorate, causing significant material damage.

- On 9 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front and Nuraldin al-Zanki Battalion terrorist organizations directed sniper fire and hurled gas cylinders at Halab al-Jadidah, Dahiyat al-Asad in Hamdaniyah, as well as Maydan and 'Aziziyah in Aleppo, killing three civilians and wounding six others.

- On 9 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front terrorist organization in Dar'a intercepted and fired shots at Abdullah al-Kalash (head of the Red Crescent division in Sanamayn) as he was driving by in his car, causing material damage to the vehicle.

- On 9 July 2015, armed terrorist groups in Sa'sa' in Rif Dimashq governorate kidnapped doctor Afaf Hasan Adwan. Her bullet-riddled body was found near the 6 October turn-off in Qatana in Rif Dimashq.

- On 10 July 2015 armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front and Nuraldin al-Zanki Battalion terrorist organizations fired gas cylinders at the Maydan and Ramusah neighbourhoods in Aleppo, killing six civilians and wounding 25 others, most of them children and women.

- On 11 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front and Nuraldin al-Zanki Battalion terrorist organizations fired gas cylinders at the Hamdaniyah and 'Aziziyah neighbourhoods in Aleppo, wounding 16 civilians, most of them children and women.

- On 12 July 2015, armed terrorist groups fired a mortar at the Bab Tuma area of Damascus, wounding five civilians.

- On 13 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front and Nuraldin al-Zanki Battalion terrorist organizations fired gas cylinders at the Maydan and Halab al-Jadidah neighbourhoods in Aleppo, killing two civilians and wounding seven others, most of them women and children.

- On 13 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL terrorist organization fired rocket-propelled grenades at the towns of Nubul and Zahra', wounding a number of civilians.

- On 13 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front terrorist organization fired mortars and gas cylinders at Dar'a, killing one civilian and wounding nine others.

- On 14 July 2015, armed terrorist groups bombed an oil pipeline east of Jabal Mahin in Homs governorate.

- On 14 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL terrorist organization fired rocket-propelled grenades at the towns of Nubul and Zahra', wounding several civilians.
- On 14 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the Confederation of Glory terrorist organization fired six rocket-propelled grenades at Muhradah in Homs governorate, causing material losses at the thermal power plant and the public electricity company.
- On 15 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front terrorist and Nuraldin al-Zanki Battalion terrorist organizations fired gas cylinders at the Bani Zayd neighbourhood in Aleppo governorate, wounding two children.
- On 17 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL terrorist organization bombed a gas pipeline extending from the Hayl and Arak oil fields to the administration for gas transport and distribution in Rayyan, causing significant material damage.
- On 19 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Army of Islam terrorist organization directed sniper fire at the Damascus-Homs road, wounding a civilian.
- On 19 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front terrorist organization fired 17 rocket-propelled grenades at the towns of Nubul and Zahra', wounding nine civilians.
- On 20 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called ISIL terrorist organization bombed the Furat gas pipeline south-east of the town of Qaryatayn in Homs governorate, causing significant material damage.
- On 20 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front terrorist organization bombed a gas pipeline extending from the Hayl and Arak oil fields to the administration for gas transport and distribution in Rayyan, causing significant material damage.
- On 21 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front terrorist organization fired over 20 rocket-propelled grenades at the towns of Nubul and Zahra', killing one civilian and wounding 20 others.
- On 23 July 2015, armed terrorist groups fired mortars and locally-made rockets at the Qassa', Bab al-Salam, Tijarah, Kornish al-Tijarah and Mazzah neighbourhoods of Damascus, killing one woman and injuring four other people.
- On 23 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front and Nuraldin al-Zanki Battalion terrorist organizations directed sniper fire and hurled gas cylinders at the Salah al-Din, Jam'iyat al-Zahra' and Nazlat al-Hariri neighbourhoods of Aleppo and the area around the broadcasting headquarters, wounding 21 civilians.
- On 25 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front, Badr Martyrs' Brigade and Nuraldin al-Zanki Battalion terrorist organizations fired gas cylinders at Shari' al-Nil in Aleppo governorate, wounding three civilians.

- On 26 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front terrorist organization fired mortars and locally-made rockets at the towns of Maryamayn, Shinah and Qabw in Homs governorate, killing one civilian.
- On 26 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front and Nuraldin al-Zanki Battalion terrorist organizations fired gas cylinders at the Jam'iyat al-Zahra' neighbourhood in Aleppo governorate, killing five children and wounding one other child.
- On 27 July 2015, armed terrorist groups fired over 90 shells and rockets at the towns of Nubul and Zahra', killing three civilians and wounding over 10 others.
- On 28 July 2015, armed terrorist groups fired over 16 mortars at the Suq al-Hal, Bab Tuma, Mazzah and Ish al-Wurur neighbourhoods of Damascus and the Sheraton Hotel grounds, killing two civilians and wounding over 15 others.
- On 28 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front terrorist organization fired over 80 mortars at the towns of Jayyid and 'Aziziyah in Hama governorate, wounding seven civilians.
- On 30 July 2015, armed terrorist groups belonging to the so-called Nusrah Front fired four rocket-propelled grenades at the town of Suqaylibiyah in Hama governorate, wounding three civilians.
- On 31 July 2015, armed terrorist groups fired several shells at the Dar al-Shifa' hospital and the Qusur petrol station in Damascus, wounding five civilians.

Annex II to the identical letters dated 25 August 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Examples of humanitarian assistance that was delivered during July 2015 thanks to the facilitation provided by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations and other international organizations, in cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. Also listed is assistance delivered by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent

- The Syrian Arab Red Crescent delivered humanitarian aid (food and non-food aid and medical assistance), provided from inside Syrian territory by United Nations organizations, to various governorates, including Idlib, Rif Dimashq, Qunaytirah, Hasakah, Aleppo and Dar'a, but not to Raqqah or Dayr al-Zawr governorates. Some 1,458,905 Syrian beneficiaries (291,781 families) received food parcels provided by WFP through the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. Some 1,782,095 beneficiaries (356,419 families) received food parcels provided by the United Nations through non-governmental organizations. The total number of the beneficiaries of United Nations assistance distributed from inside Syrian territory thus stands at 3,241,000 (648,200 families). Some 2,118 parcels were delivered to Idlib and its countryside, 61,799 parcels to Rif Dimashq, 7,989 parcels to Dar'a and its countryside, 2,934 parcels to Qunaytirah, 28,428 parcels to Aleppo and its countryside and 22,030 parcels to Hasakah.

- The Syrian Arab Red Crescent delivered humanitarian aid provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross from inside Syrian territory to most governorates, including Rif Dimashq, Idlib, Dar'a, Qunaytirah and Aleppo. A total of 72,386 food parcels and 25,384 food rations were distributed in Aleppo and Rif Dimashq governorates. An additional 29,131 food parcels were distributed in the Homs, Damascus and Aleppo governorates by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

- The Syrian Arab Red Crescent delivered humanitarian aid (food and non-food aid and medical assistance) provided by foreign non-governmental organizations operating in Syria to Aleppo, Rif Dimashq, Dar'a, Qunaytirah, Damascus, Homs, Hama, Suwayda', Tartus and Ladhiqiyah governorates, benefiting tens of thousands of families.

- The Syrian Arab Red Crescent responded to the emergency needs of the families that had fled the Qaryatayn and Hawarin areas at the beginning of August after those areas had been overrun by the terrorist ISIL organization. By 7 August 2015, a total of 677 families had been displaced.

- The World Health Organization (WHO) was able to deliver medical treatment, including dialysis sessions, medication and medical equipment to hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries in most Syrian governorates, including hotspots in Aleppo, Rif Dimashq, Dar'a and Homs.

- The Syrian Government renewed its approval for WFP to bring humanitarian assistance through the Nusaybin crossing on the Syrian-Turkish border, in order to allow 59,000 food rations and 40 tons of yeast to be brought into Hasakah governorate and distributed to beneficiaries during July 2015.